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Jc921 U.S. PTO

UTILITY  
PATENT APPLICATION  
TRANSMITTAL

Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. P-3763-US

First Inventor or Application Identifier

GOREN, Dan

Title

MODEM WAKE-UP AT STEADY STATE IN A MODEM POOL  
ENVIRONMENT

Express Mail Label No.

APPLICATION ELEMENTS  
See MPEP chapter 600 concerning patent application contents

ADDRESS TO:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Box Patent Application  
Washington, DC 20231

1. ☒ \* Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)  
(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. ☒ Applicant claims small entity status.  
See 37 CFR 1.27.
3. ☒ Specification [Total Pages 20]  
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
- Descriptive title of the invention
  - Cross References to Related Applications
  - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
  - Reference to sequence listing, a table, or a computer program listing appendix
  - Background of the invention
  - Brief Summary of the invention
  - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
  - Detailed Description
  - Claim(s)
  - Abstract of the Disclosure
4. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets 6]
5. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages 3]
- a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy)
- b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. § 1.63(d))  
(for continuation/divisional with Box 16 completed)
- i. ☐ **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**  
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s)  
named in the prior application, see 37 CFR  
1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
6. ☐ Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76

7. ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table or  
Computer Program (Appendix)
8. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission  
(If applicable, all necessary)
- a. ☐ Computer Readable Form (CRF)
- b. ☐ Specification Sequence Listing on:
- I. ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or
  - II. ☐ paper
- c. ☐ Statements verifying identity of above copies

## ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

9. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
10. ☐ 37 C.F.R. §3.73(b) Statement  
(when there is an assignee) ☐ Power of Attorney
11. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
12. ☐ Information Disclosure  
Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS  
Citations
13. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
14. ☐ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 5303)  
(Should be specifically itemized)
15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)  
(if foreign priority is claimed)
16. ☒ Other: Postcard

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment, or in an  
Application Data Sheet under 37 CFR 1.76:☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☒ Continuation-in-part (CIP)

of prior application No.: 09 / 510,550

Prior application information: Examiner

Group/Art Unit:

For CONTINUATION or DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied  
under Box 4b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by  
reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

## 18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

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# FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2001

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## Complete if Known

Application Number	
Filing Date	
First Named Inventor	GOREN, Dan
Examiner Name	
Group / Art Unit	
Attorney Docket No.	P-3763-US

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$)**355.00**

### METHOD OF PAYMENT (check one)

1. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge  
Indicated fees and credit any over payments to:

Deposit Account Number **05-0649**  
Deposit Account Name **Eitan, Pearl, Latzer & Cohen-Zedek**

- ☒ Charge Any Additional Fee Required  
Under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17  
☐ Applicant claims small entity status.  
See 37 CFR 1.27

2. ☐ Payment Enclosed:

☐ Check ☐ Credit card ☐ Money Order ☐ Other

### FEE CALCULATION

#### 1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee Code	Fee Description	Fee Paid
101 710	201 355	Utility filing fee	355.00
106 320	206 160	Design filing fee	
107 490	207 245	Plant filing fee	
108 710	208 355	Reissue filing fee	
114 160	214 75	Provisional filing fee	

SUBTOTAL (1) (\$)**355.00**

#### 2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES

Total Claims	Extra Claims	Fee from Below	Fee Paid
20	X		
Independent Claims	X		
Multiple Dependent	X		

Large Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee Code	Fee Description
103 18	203 9	Claims in excess of 20
102 80	202 40	Independent claims in excess of 3
104 270	204 135	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
109 80	209 40	** Reissue independent claims over original patent
110 18	210 9	** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) (\$)

\*\*or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see above

### FEE CALCULATION (continued)

#### 3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee Code	Fee Description	Fee Paid
105 130	205 65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
127 50	227 25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
139 130	139 130	Non-English specification	
147 2,520	147 2,520	For filing a request for ex parte reexamination	
112 920*	112 920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
113 1,640*	113 1,640*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
115 110	215 55	Extension for reply within first month	
116 390	216 195	Extension for reply within second month	
117 890	217 445	Extension for reply within third month	
118 1,390	218 695	Extension for reply within fourth month	
126 1,890	226 945	Extension for reply within fifth month	
119 310	219 155	Notice of Appeal	
120 310	220 155	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
121 270	221 135	Request for oral hearing	
138 1,510	138 1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
140 110	240 55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	
141 1,240	241 620	Petition to revive - unintentional	
142 1,240	242 620	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
143 440	243 220	Design issue fee	
144 600	244 300	Plant issue fee	
122 130	122 130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
123 50	123 50	Petitions related to provisional applications	
126 240	126 240	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
581 40	581 40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
146 710	246 355	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR 1.129(a))	
149 710	249 355	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))	
179 710	279 355	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
169 900	169 900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	

Other fee (specify)

\* Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid

SUBTOTAL (3) (\$)

### SUBMITTED BY

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Signature		Date	November 28, 2000		

### Complete (if applicable)

## TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Modem wake-up at steady state in a modem pool environment.

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a Continuation-In-Part application of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/510,550 filed February 22, 2000, and entitled "High Speed Access System Over Copper Cable Plant," that claims priority from United States Provisional Application Serial No. 60/121,228, filed February 23, 1999, and entitled "Access Express-Very High Data Rate Communication Channels Over Copper," both hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to telecommunications systems in general, and more particularly to modem wake-up at steady state in a modem pool environment.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The ever-increasing demand for high-speed data communications services and greater bandwidth is largely due to the popularity of the Internet and other data-intensive, high bandwidth applications. Both businesses and consumers are demanding higher bandwidth connections and faster Internet access. Another source for this demand is the increasing use by businesses of data communications networks, most notably the Internet, for the transmission of documents and electronic mail.

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) technology provides one approach to addressing the demand for high-speed telecommunications service. DSL technology refers to several types of services that use advanced modem elements to transmit digital signals from a data source over

copper wires. Many telephone companies have embraced DSL technology as an immediate broadband solution to serve the current demand by getting more out of their existing copper infrastructure. DSL modem elements permit high data rate transmission of data over the access segment of the public switched telephone network (PSTN) at multiple megabit speeds using sophisticated signal processing techniques that permit voice and data to travel simultaneously over the same analog copper twisted pair wire.

One of the challenges facing DSL technology is that of near-end cross-talk (NEXT) cancellation. NEXT is defined as the cross-talk interference between the receiving path and the transmitting path of different transceivers at the same end of a communications channel that make use of wiring that shares the same cable. The NEXT effect in a cable depends on the number of interfering lines, and increases as the bandwidth that the signals occupy increases. In a modem pool environment where streams of data are distributed to many lines within a single, dedicated cable, the NEXT that the receivers need to overcome is mainly generated by the transmissions of the modem pool itself. Since such a system has access to the transmitted information for a plurality of modems, such information may be used to cancel the interference that leaks into the receivers, thus increasing the noise floor of each receiver.

Another cross-talk phenomena is known as far-end cross-talk (FEXT), which is defined as the cross-talk interference between the receiving path and the transmitting path of different transceivers at opposite ends of a communications channel that make use of wiring that shares the same cable.

In classic NEXT cancellation, a transmitter transmitting via one wire or wire grouping (e.g., twisted pair) affects the receiver receiving via another wire or wire grouping. For each transmit and receive path of an individual modem, a hybrid circuit separates the received signal from the transmitted interfering signal, but since the hybrid cannot completely separate the transmit

path from the receive path, some of the transmitted signal leaks into the receiver and becomes an interfering signal. A canceller then filters out the effect of the interfering signal, resulting in a "cleaned" received signal. For a single modem, this problem may be addressed using classic echo cancellation techniques. In a modem pool environment, however, where several modems transmit via a shared cable, there are currently no techniques that effectively address how each receiver takes into account all other interfering transmitters.

In a conventional approach for NEXT cancellation in a modem pool environment, all modems on both sides of the communications channel are activated, as are all adaptive NEXT filters, and the NEXT filters are allowed to converge over time. Unfortunately, in such an approach the received signal is comprised not only of NEXT, but of the far signal, self-echo, FEXT, and other noise as well. Since self-echo and the other noise components are collectively a much bigger factor than NEXT, the NEXT filters will necessarily converge more slowly and less efficiently than were other noise components not present. Such systems are relatively complex to implement, since the number of filters required would equal the square of the number of modems in the pool. Furthermore, inserting a new modem into the modem pool at steady state would negatively affect the performance of all other modems and NEXT cancellation filters as the new modem would generate its own NEXT and disturb the other modems already in the modem pool.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention seeks to provide techniques for NEXT cancellation in a modem pool environment, particularly with regard to modems inserted at steady state.

In one aspect of the present invention in a communications system having a modem pool for communicating via a communications channel, the modem pool including a plurality of native modems operating at steady state, a method is provided for modem wake-up at steady-state

including the steps of a) measuring modem performance of any of the native modems, b) activating a foreign modem in the modem pool at substantially the foreign modem's maximum data rate and at a power level that is below the foreign modem's normal operational power level, c) allocating at least one NEXT cancellation filter as a probe filter, d) iteratively, until i) the foreign modem is operating at the foreign modem's normal operational power level, or ii) the modem performance of any of the native modems has degraded subsequent to activating the foreign modem, d1) canceling, using the probe filter, NEXT caused to at least one of the native modems by the foreign modem, d2) measuring modem performance of any of the native modems, and d3) if the modem performance of any of the native modems has not degraded subsequent to activating the foreign modem, increasing the foreign modem's power level, and e) if the modem performance of any of the native modems has degraded subsequent to activating the foreign modem, deactivating the foreign modem.

In another aspect of the present invention the method further includes synchronizing the foreign modem to an optimal data transmission rate.

In another aspect of the present invention the method further includes activating at least one NEXT cancellation filter to filter NEXT caused to the foreign modem by any of the native modems.

In another aspect of the present invention in a communications system having a modem pool for communicating via a communications channel, the modem pool including a plurality of native modems operating at steady state, a method is provided for modem wake-up at steady-state including the steps of a) measuring modem performance of any of the native modems, b) activating a foreign modem in the modem pool at substantially the foreign modem's maximum data rate and at a power level that is below the foreign modem's normal operational power level, c) allocating at least one NEXT cancellation filter as a probe filter, d) iteratively, until i) the foreign modem is operating at the foreign modem's normal operational power level, or ii) the modem performance of

any of the native modems has degraded subsequent to activating the foreign modem, d1) canceling, using the probe filter, NEXT caused to at least one of the native modems by the foreign modem, d2) measuring modem performance of any of the native modems, and d3) if the modem performance of any of the native modems has not degraded subsequent to activating the foreign modem, increasing the foreign modem's power level, and e) if the modem performance of any of the native modems has degraded subsequent to activating the foreign modem, decreasing the power level of the foreign modem to a previous power level at which the modem performance of any of the native modems had not degraded.

In another aspect of the present invention the method further includes synchronizing the foreign modem to an optimal data transmission rate.

In another aspect of the present invention the method further includes activating at least one NEXT cancellation filter to filter NEXT caused to the foreign modem by any of the native modems.

In another aspect of the present invention a communications system is provided including a modem pool for communicating via a communications channel, the modem pool including a plurality of native modems operating at steady state, an inactive foreign modem, and at least one NEXT cancellation filter, where the modem pool is operative to a) measure modem performance of any of the native modems, b) activate the foreign modem in the modem pool at substantially the foreign modem's maximum data rate and at a power level that is below the foreign modem's normal operational power level, c) allocate the at least one NEXT cancellation filter as a probe filter, d) iteratively, until i) the foreign modem is operating at the foreign modem's normal operational power level, or ii) the modem performance of any of the native modems has degraded subsequent to activating the foreign modem, d1) cancel, using the probe filter, NEXT caused to at least one of the native modems by the foreign modem, d2) measure modem performance of any of

the native modems, and d3) if the modem performance of any of the native modems has not degraded subsequent to activating the foreign modem, increase the foreign modem's power level, and e) if the modem performance of any of the native modems has degraded subsequent to activating the foreign modem, deactivate the foreign modem.

In another aspect of the present invention the foreign modem is additionally operative to synchronize to an optimal data transmission rate.

In another aspect of the present invention the at least one NEXT cancellation filter includes a plurality of NEXT cancellation filters, and where the foreign modem is operative to activate any of the plurality of NEXT cancellation filters to filter NEXT caused to the foreign modem by any of the native modems.

In another aspect of the present invention a communications system is provided including a modem pool for communicating via a communications channel, the modem pool including a plurality of native modems operating at steady state, an inactive foreign modem, and at least one NEXT cancellation filter, where the modem pool is operative to a) measure modem performance of any of the native modems, b) activate the foreign modem in the modem pool at substantially the foreign modem's maximum data rate and at a power level that is below the foreign modem's normal operational power level, c) allocate the at least one NEXT cancellation filter as a probe filter, d) iteratively, until i) the foreign modem is operating at the foreign modem's normal operational power level, or ii) the modem performance of any of the native modems has degraded subsequent to activating the foreign modem, d1) cancel, using the probe filter, NEXT caused to at least one of the native modems by the foreign modem, d2) measure modem performance of any of the native modems, and d3) if the modem performance of any of the native modems has not degraded subsequent to activating the foreign modem, increase the foreign modem's power level, and e) if the modem performance of any of the native modems has degraded subsequent to



activating the foreign modem, decrease the power level of the foreign modem to a previous power level at which the modem performance of any of the native modems had not degraded.

In another aspect of the present invention the foreign modem is additionally operative to synchronize to an optimal data transmission rate.

In another aspect of the present invention the at least one NEXT cancellation filter includes a plurality of NEXT cancellation filters, and where the foreign modem is operative to activate any of the plurality of NEXT cancellation filters to filter NEXT caused to the foreign modem by any of the native modems.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be understood and appreciated more fully from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the appended drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a simplified pictorial illustration of a modem pool arrangement useful in understanding the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a simplified flowchart illustration of a method of modem wake-up of the system of Fig. 1, useful in understanding the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a simplified pictorial illustration of a NEXT transfer function matrix constructed using the method of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a simplified flowchart illustration of a method of modem wake-up of the system of Fig. 1, useful in understanding the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a simplified flowchart illustration of a method of modem wake-up at steady state, operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 6 is a simplified flowchart illustration of a method of modem wake-up at steady state, operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference is now made to Fig. 1, which is a simplified pictorial illustration of a modem pool arrangement useful in understanding the present invention. A first modem pool, generally referenced 10, and comprising a plurality of individual modems is seen in communication with a second modem pool, generally referenced 12, via a plurality of connections 14 over a telephone network 16. Connections 14 are typically copper wire pairs arranged in one or more bundles 18. Modem pools 10 and 12 typically operate from central office (CO) and remote terminal (RT) locations respectively, and are alternatively referred to herein as CO 10 and RT 12. The modem pools preferably operate in a coordinated manner, such as is described in Applicant/assignee's U.S. Patent Application No. 09/510,550 filed February 22, 2000, and entitled "High Speed Access System Over Copper Cable Plant," that claims priority from United States Provisional Application Serial No. 60/121,228, filed February 23, 1999, and entitled "Access Express-Very High Data Rate Communication Channels Over Copper," both hereby incorporated by reference.

Each modem pool in Fig. 1 typically includes one or more NEXT cancellation filters 20 and 22 respectively, the operation of which is described in greater detail hereinbelow with reference to Fig. 2. It is a particular feature of the present invention that, in a modem pool of  $N$  modems, less than  $N^2$  NEXT cancellation filters may be used in support of NEXT cancellation.

Reference is now made to Fig. 2, which is a simplified flowchart illustration of a method of modem wake-up of the system of Fig. 1, useful in understanding the present invention. In the method of Fig. 2 the modems of CO 10 and RT 12 are powered-up (step 200), and communications links are established between CO 10 and RT 12, typically at their minimum transmission rate (step 202). A system control channel is then established using at least one of the communication links (step 204). CO 10 then transfers a predetermined wake-up time limit,  $T_{wu}$ , to

RT 12 using the control channel (step 206). Once  $T_{wu}$  is received at RT 12, one or more, and preferably all, of the RT 12 modems are deactivated and thereby prevented from communicating with CO 10, typically by placing the modem in a receive-only mode or by turning the modem off (step 208).

During a first time period  $T_{wu}$ , referred to as  $CO_{wu}$ , one or more, and preferably all, of the modems at CO 10 are activated, typically such that the transmitted signal occupies the entire usable bandwidth, such as by operating at their maximum transmission rate and/or maximum power (step 210). Throughout this phase the copper lines are preferably used in a simplex mode. The  $n$  NEXT cancellation filters 20 at CO 10 are activated for a single target modem, and the NEXT transfer function is measured and recorded, typically in a central database, for the target modem and each of up to  $n$  "disturber" modems of the CO 10 modem pool (step 212). Each NEXT transfer function may be measured in the time domain and/or the frequency domain, and reflects the NEXT experienced by the target modem due to a disturber modem with which the target modem is paired during the measurement. NEXT measurement may be accomplished by an adaptive FIR filter, trained to mimic the cross lines transfer function. Step 212 may be repeated for several NEXT measurement cycles, particularly where there are fewer NEXT cancellation filters than disturber modems (step 214). The NEXT cancellation filters 20 preferably measure different modem pairs during each cycle, provided that  $CO_{wu}$  hasn't elapsed. For example, if there are 25 filters available to measure the NEXT from 100 potential disturber modems, four measurement cycles would be required for each modem being measured.

Once the  $CO_{wu}$  time period has elapsed, one or more, and preferably all, of the modems at CO 10 are deactivated and thereby prevented from communicating with RT 12, typically by placing the modem in a receive-only mode or by turning the modem off (step 216), and steps 210 - 214 may be repeated for the modems at RT 12 for an additional  $T_{wu}$  time period, referred to as

$RT_{wu}$ . One or more, and preferably all, of the modems at RT 12 are activated, typically such that the transmitted signal occupies the entire usable bandwidth, such as by operating at their maximum transmission rate and/or maximum power (step 218), the  $m$  NEXT cancellation filters 22 at RT 12 are activated for a single target modem, and the NEXT transfer function is measured and recorded for the target modem and each of up to  $m$  disturber modems of the RT 12 modem pool (step 220), with step 220 being repeated for several NEXT measurement cycles as necessary to measure one or more, and preferably all, of target modem-disturber pairs prior to the  $RT_{wu}$  time period elapsing (step 222).

The NEXT measurements taken during the wake-up process are thus free of far signal and FEXT noise components and may be subsequently used to initialize the NEXT cancellation filters when beginning normal operation. Preferably, after the method of Fig. 2 is carried out, CO 10 and RT 12 configure their modems to a stable, agreed-upon, or otherwise predetermined rate (e.g. their minimum transmission rates) and re-establish a control channel. CO 10 then activates its NEXT cancellation filters for one or more, and preferably all, of its modems and instructs RT 12 to likewise activate its NEXT cancellation filters for one or more, and preferably all, of its modems. The NEXT cancellation filters then converge and begin canceling NEXT based on the NEXT transfer functions measured during wake-up. Preferred methods of NEXT cancellation are described in Assignee's U.S. Patent Application No. 09/643,821 entitled "Next Cancellation for Modem Pools" and filed on August 22, 2000, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. The NEXT cancellation filter's convergence criteria may be based on error signal of the filter adaptation process using conventional techniques.

As an alternative to steps 204 and 206 above, the time periods  $T_{wu}$  or  $RT_{wu}$  may be preset at RT 12, and not communicated to RT 12 by CO 10.  $CO_{wu}$  may likewise be preset at CO 10. Furthermore,  $CO_{wu}$  and  $RT_{wu}$  need not be of equal length.

Reference is now made to Fig. 3, which is a simplified pictorial illustration of a NEXT transfer function matrix constructed using the method of Fig. 2. As is shown in Fig. 3, for one or more, and preferably all, of the modems  $i$  in a modem pool, the method of Fig. 2 may be used to determine the NEXT transfer function vector for one or more, and preferably all, disturber modems  $j$ . The wake-up time limit  $T_{wi}$  is preferably of a sufficient length for the complete NEXT transfer function matrix of Fig. 3 to be constructed in one or more measurement cycles as described hereinabove.

Reference is now made to Fig. 4, which is a simplified flowchart illustration of a method of modem wake-up of the system of Fig. 1, useful in understanding the present invention. The method of Fig. 4 is substantially similar to the method of Fig. 2 with the notable exception that the target modem whose NEXT is being measured is set to receive-only mode while one or more, and preferably all, other modems are activated at their maximum transmission rate and maximum power. Setting one modem to receive-only and one or more, and preferably all, potential disturbers to transmit ensures that only disturber NEXT is measured, and that the self-echo of the target modem is eliminated as a noise component.

Reference is now made to Fig. 5, which is a simplified flowchart illustration of a method of modem wake-up at steady state, operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The method of Fig. 5 may be applied to CO 10 or RT 12 of Fig. 1, or to both modem pools, and is typically applied with regard to a modem that is inserted into the modem pool, or otherwise becomes active within the modem pool, subsequent to performing modem wake-up of all other modems in the modem pool, such as is described hereinabove with reference to Figs. 2 and 4.

In the method of Fig. 5, the modem pool has reached steady state, and the performance of each modem is measured (step 500). Modem performance may be expressed as the modem's

signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) any as other measure of modem performance known in the art. A new modem, referred to herein as a "foreign" modem, is then inserted into to modem pool (step 502). "Insertion" of a "new modem" as used herein may denote the physical insertion and activation of a modem into the modem pool or simply the activation of an inactive modem that is already physically part of the modem pool. At least one NEXT cancellation filter is then assigned for each currently-active modem, referred to herein as a "native" modem, in the modem pool (step 504). These filters are referred to herein as "probes," as their task is to measure the NEXT caused to each native modem by the foreign modem. The foreign modem is then activated at a predetermined data rate, preferably at the foreign modem's maximum data rate, and at a predetermined power level, preferably at a minimum power level well below the foreign modem's normal operational power level (step 506). Preferably, no attempt is made at this point to synchronize the foreign modem, although the foreign modem's transmitted signal typically occupies the entire usable bandwidth. The probes then begin filtering the foreign modem's NEXT (step 508). Once the probes have adapted to the foreign modem's NEXT and converged (step 510), the performance of each modem is again measured (step 511) to determine whether its operation has "suffered" due to the insertion of the foreign modem (step 512). This may be expressed as a lowering of the native modem's SNR or by degradation in any other measure of modem performance known in the art. If no native modems have suffered due to the insertion of the foreign modem, and the foreign modem is not operating at it's normal operational power level (step 514), the power level of the foreign modem is increased (step 516), typically by a predetermined factor, and steps 508 - 514 are repeated. If any native modem is found to have suffered due to the insertion of the foreign modem then the foreign modem is deactivated (step 518). Once the foreign modem has reached it's normal operational power level without degrading the performance of any native modem, the foreign modem may perform normal

synchronization to determine its optimal data rate (step 520) and thus be successfully integrated into the modem pool.

It is appreciated that the foreign modem may activate its own NEXT cancellation filters to filter NEXT from the native modems at any time before, during, or after the wake-up procedure described in Fig. 5 and before synchronization is attempted.

Reference is now made to Fig. 6, which is a simplified flowchart illustration of a method of modem wake-up at steady state, operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The method of Fig. 6 is substantially similar to the method of Fig. 5 with the notable exception that, after the probes have converged (step 610), if the performance of one or more native modems is degraded due to the insertion of the foreign modem (step 612), the power level of the foreign modem is decreased to a previous power level which did not degrade native modem performance, if such a power level existed (step 618). The foreign modem may then perform normal synchronization to determine its optimal data rate (step 622) and thus be successfully integrated into the modem pool.

It is appreciated that one or more of the steps of any of the methods described herein may be omitted or carried out in a different order than that shown, without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention.

It is appreciated that the methods and apparatus described herein may be implemented using computer hardware and/or software using conventional techniques.

The disclosures of all patents, patent applications, and other publications mentioned in this specification and of the patents, patent applications, and other publications cited therein are hereby incorporated by reference.

While the present invention has been described with reference to a few specific embodiments, the description is intended to be illustrative of the invention as a whole and is not to

be construed as limiting the invention to the embodiments shown. It is appreciated that various modifications may occur to those skilled in the art that, while not specifically shown herein, are nevertheless within the true spirit and scope of the invention.



## CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. In a communications system having a modem pool for communicating via a communications channel, the modem pool comprising a plurality of native modems operating at steady state, a method for modem wake-up at steady-state comprising the steps of:

- a) measuring modem performance of any of said native modems;
- b) activating a foreign modem in said modem pool at substantially said foreign modem's maximum data rate and at a power level that is below said foreign modem's normal operational power level;
- c) allocating at least one NEXT cancellation filter as a probe filter;
- d) iteratively, until i) said foreign modem is operating at said foreign modem's normal operational power level, or ii) said modem performance of any of said native modems has degraded subsequent to activating said foreign modem:
  - d1) canceling, using said probe filter, NEXT caused to at least one of said native modems by said foreign modem;
  - d2) measuring modem performance of any of said native modems; and
  - d3) if said modem performance of any of said native modems has not degraded subsequent to activating said foreign modem, increasing said foreign modem's power level; and
- e) if said modem performance of any of said native modems has degraded subsequent to activating said foreign modem, deactivating said foreign modem.

2. A method according to claim 1 and further comprising synchronizing said foreign modem to an optimal data transmission rate.

3. A method according to claim 1 and further comprising activating at least one NEXT cancellation filter to filter NEXT caused to said foreign modem by any of said native modems.

4. In a communications system having a modem pool for communicating via a communications channel, the modem pool comprising a plurality of native modems operating at steady state, a method for modem wake-up at steady-state comprising the steps of:

- a) measuring modem performance of any of said native modems;
- b) activating a foreign modem in said modem pool at substantially said foreign modem's maximum data rate and at a power level that is below said foreign modem's normal operational power level;
- c) allocating at least one NEXT cancellation filter as a probe filter;
- d) iteratively, until i) said foreign modem is operating at said foreign modem's normal operational power level, or ii) said modem performance of any of said native modems has degraded subsequent to activating said foreign modem:
  - d1) canceling, using said probe filter, NEXT caused to at least one of said native modems by said foreign modem;
  - d2) measuring modem performance of any of said native modems; and
  - d3) if said modem performance of any of said native modems has not degraded subsequent to activating said foreign modem, increasing said foreign modem's power level; and
- e) if said modem performance of any of said native modems has degraded subsequent to activating said foreign modem, decreasing said power level of said foreign modem to a previous power level at which said modem performance of any of said native modems had not degraded.

5. A method according to claim 4 and further comprising synchronizing said foreign modem to an optimal data transmission rate.

6. A method according to claim 4 and further comprising activating at least one NEXT cancellation filter to filter NEXT caused to said foreign modem by any of said native modems.

7. A communications system comprising:

a modem pool for communicating via a communications channel, said modem pool comprising a plurality of native modems operating at steady state;

an inactive foreign modem; and

at least one NEXT cancellation filter,

wherein said modem pool is operative to:

a) measure modem performance of any of said native modems;

b) activate said foreign modem in said modem pool at substantially said foreign modem's maximum data rate and at a power level that is below said foreign modem's normal operational power level;

c) allocate said at least one NEXT cancellation filter as a probe filter;

d) iteratively, until i) said foreign modem is operating at said foreign modem's normal operational power level, or ii) said modem performance of any of said native modems has degraded subsequent to activating said foreign modem:

d1) cancel, using said probe filter, NEXT caused to at least one of said native modems by said foreign modem;

d2) measure modem performance of any of said native modems; and

d3) if said modem performance of any of said native modems has not degraded subsequent to activating said foreign modem, increase said foreign modem's power level; and

e) if said modem performance of any of said native modems has degraded subsequent to activating said foreign modem, deactivate said foreign modem.

8. A system according to claim 7 wherein said foreign modem is additionally operative to synchronize to an optimal data transmission rate.

9. A system according to claim 7 wherein said at least one NEXT cancellation filter comprises a plurality of NEXT cancellation filters, and wherein said foreign modem is operative to activate any of said plurality of NEXT cancellation filters to filter NEXT caused to said foreign modem by any of said native modems.

10. A communications system comprising:  
a modem pool for communicating via a communications channel, said modem pool comprising a plurality of native modems operating at steady state;  
an inactive foreign modem; and  
at least one NEXT cancellation filter,  
wherein said modem pool is operative to:  
a) measure modem performance of any of said native modems;  
b) activate said foreign modem in said modem pool at substantially said foreign modem's maximum data rate and at a power level that is below said foreign modem's normal operational power level;  
c) allocate said at least one NEXT cancellation filter as a probe filter;

d) iteratively, until i) said foreign modem is operating at said foreign modem's normal operational power level, or ii) said modem performance of any of said native modems has degraded subsequent to activating said foreign modem:

d1) cancel, using said probe filter, NEXT caused to at least one of said native modems by said foreign modem;

d2) measure modem performance of any of said native modems; and

d3) if said modem performance of any of said native modems has not degraded subsequent to activating said foreign modem, increase said foreign modem's power level; and

e) if said modem performance of any of said native modems has degraded subsequent to activating said foreign modem, decrease said power level of said foreign modem to a previous power level at which said modem performance of any of said native modems had not degraded.

11. A system according to claim 10 wherein said foreign modem is additionally operative to synchronize to an optimal data transmission rate.

12. A system according to claim 10 wherein said at least one NEXT cancellation filter comprises a plurality of NEXT cancellation filters, and wherein said foreign modem is operative to activate any of said plurality of NEXT cancellation filters to filter NEXT caused to said foreign modem by any of said native modems.

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In a communications system having a modem pool including native modems operating at steady state, a method is provided for modem wake-up at steady-state including measuring modem performance, activating a foreign modem at substantially the foreign modem's maximum data rate and at a power level that is below the foreign modem's normal operational power level, allocating a NEXT cancellation filter as a probe filter, iteratively, until the foreign modem is operating at its normal operational power level, or the modem performance of any of the native modems has degraded subsequent to activating the foreign modem, canceling, using the probe filter, NEXT caused to a native modem by the foreign modem, measuring modem performance, and, if the modem performance of any of the native modems has not degraded, increasing the foreign modem's power level, and, if the modem performance of any of the native modems has degraded, deactivating the foreign modem.

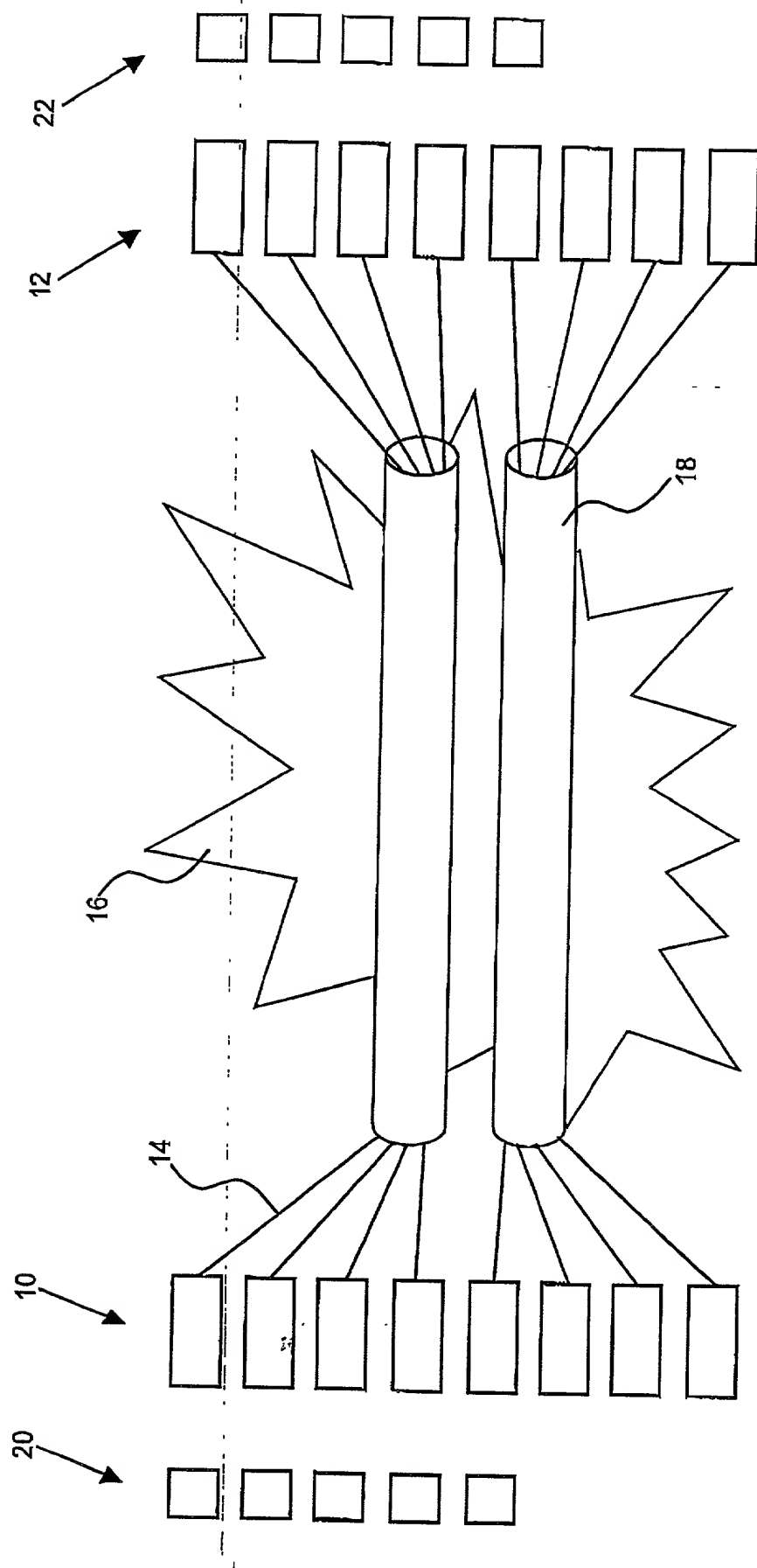


Fig. 1

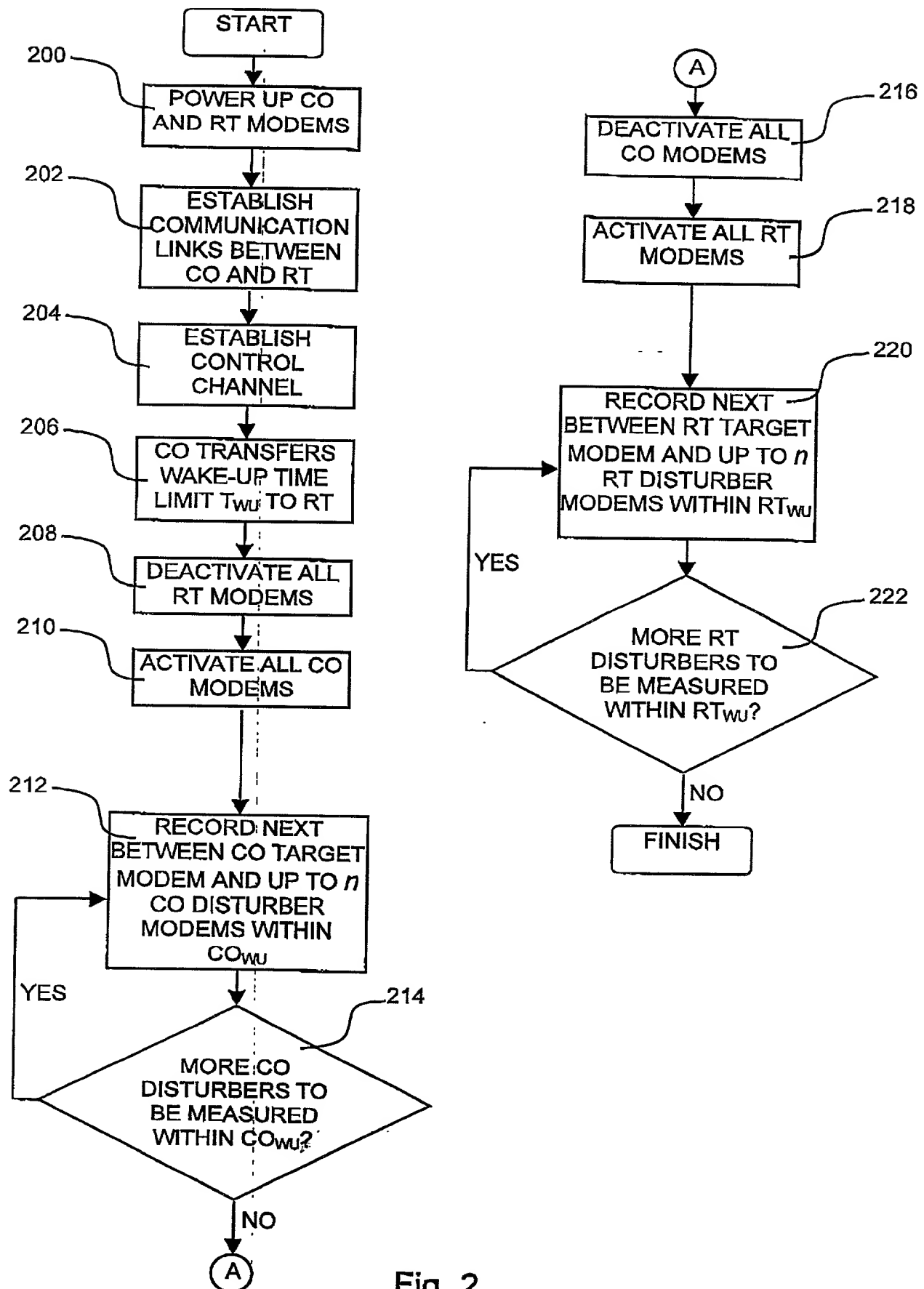


Fig. 2



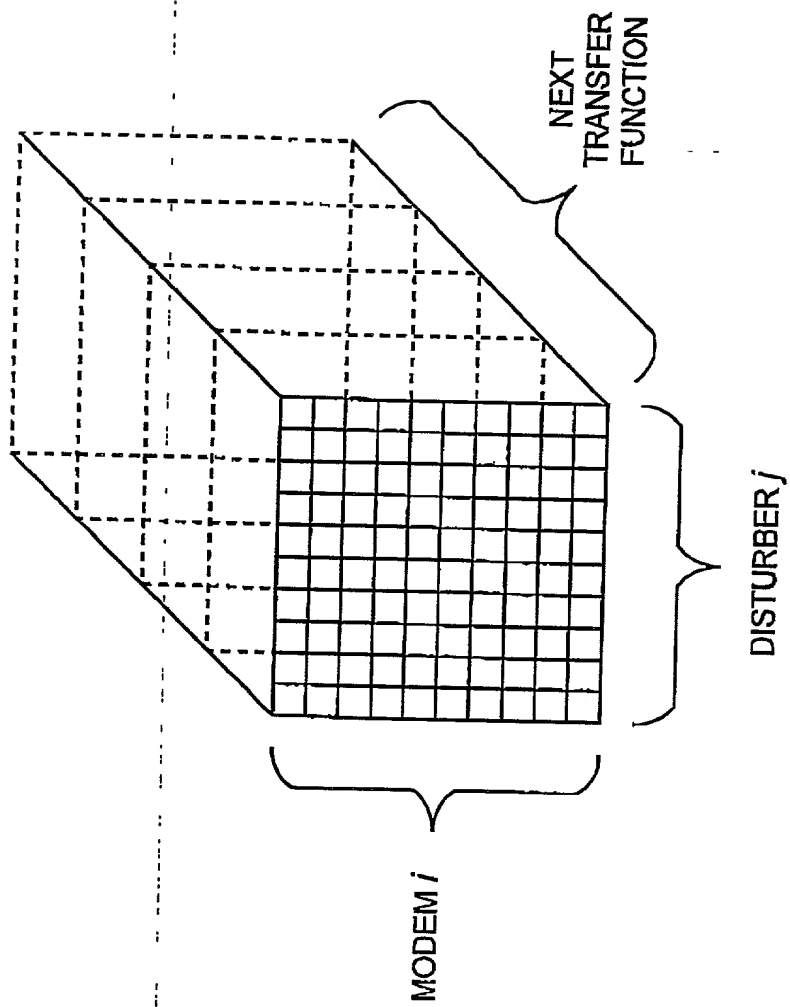


Fig. 3

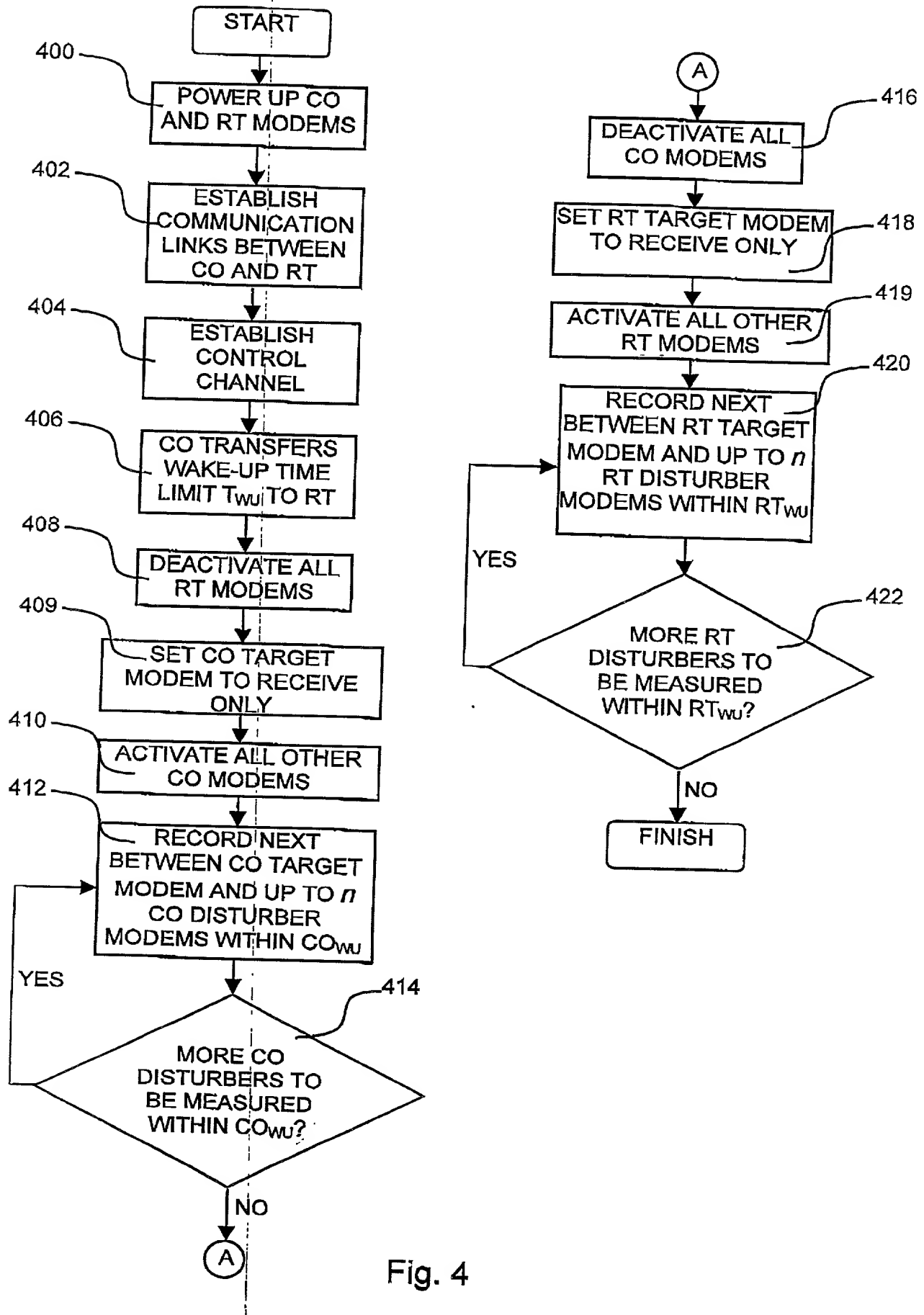
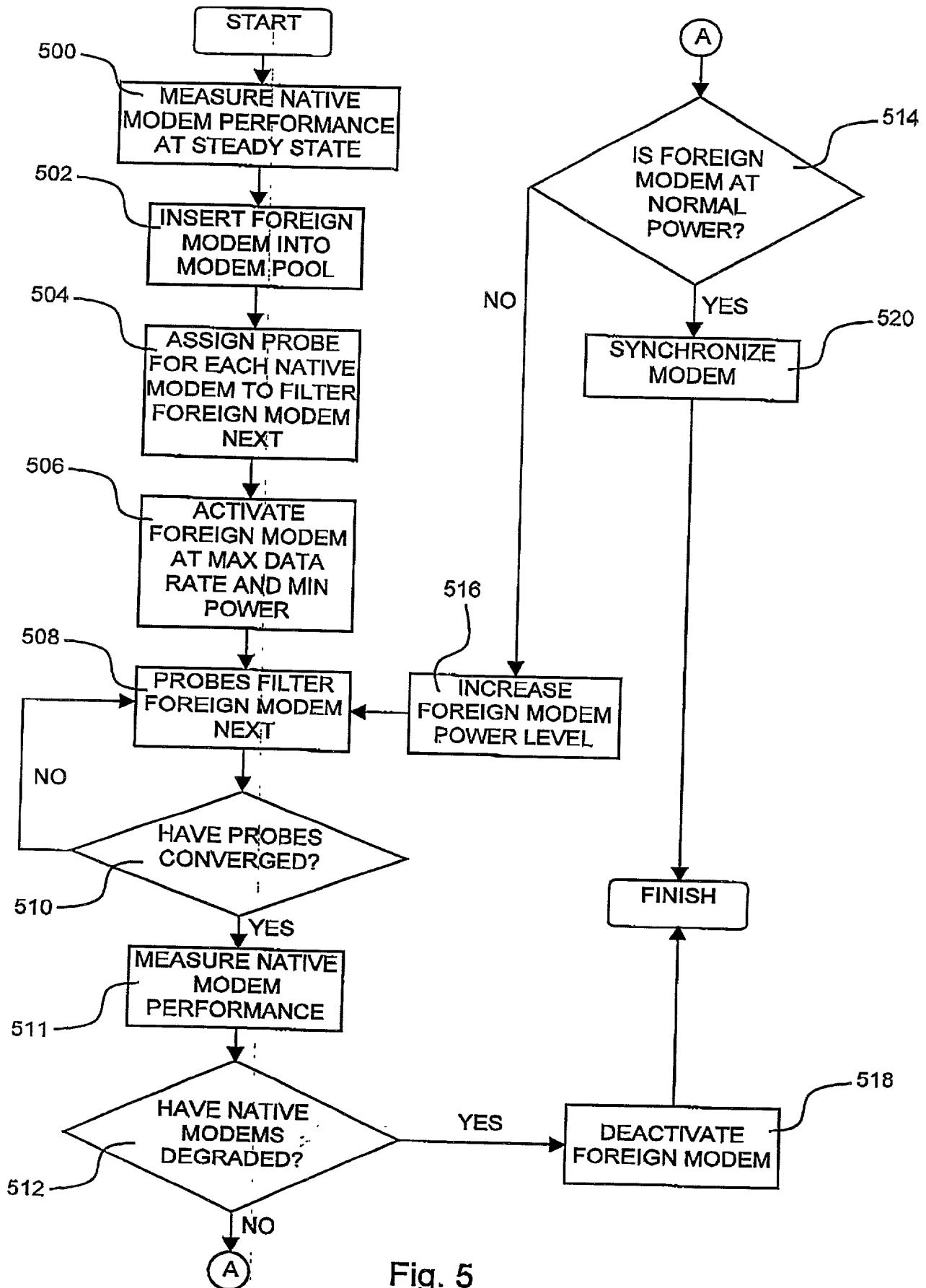


Fig. 4



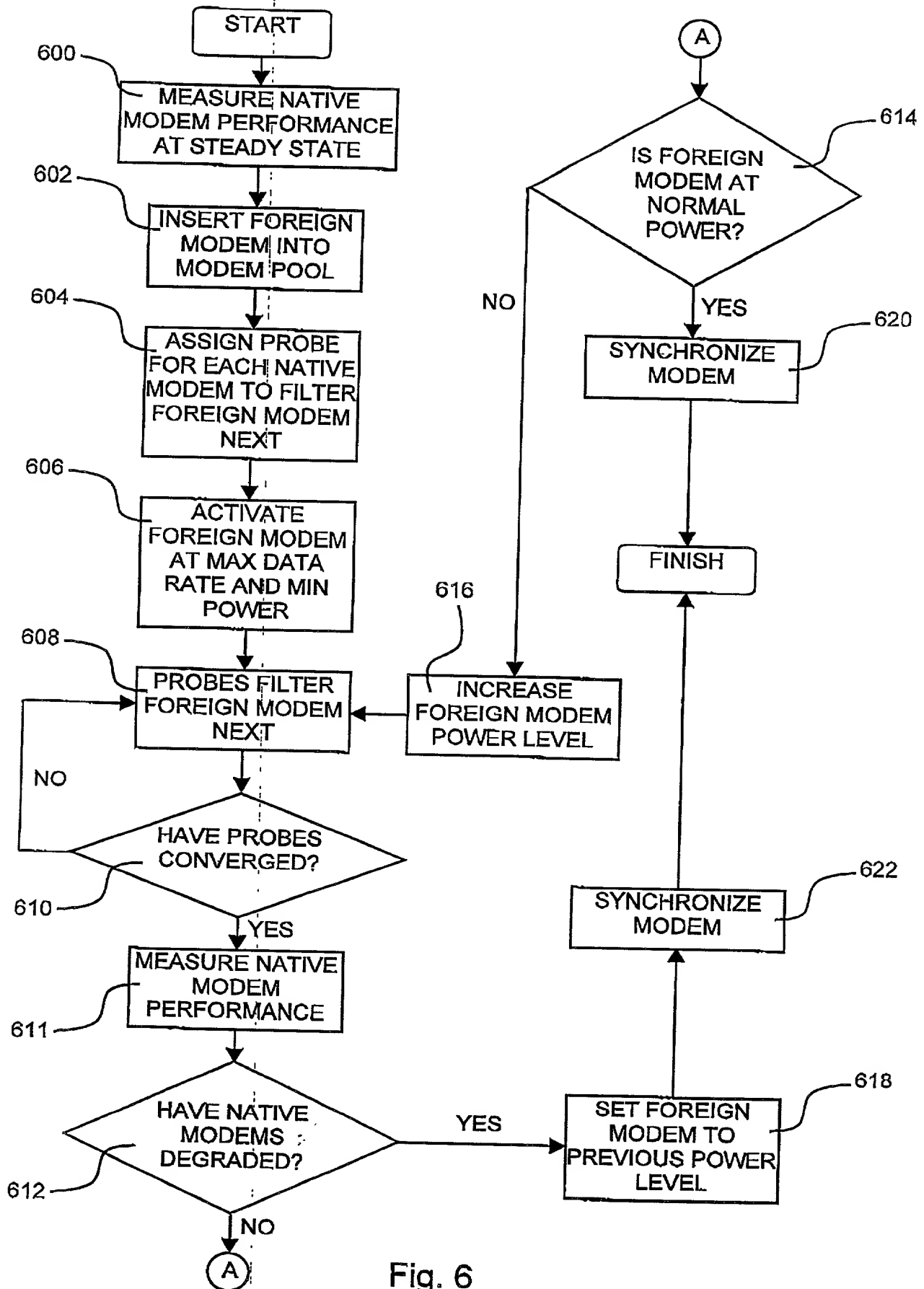


Fig. 6

**DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below under my name.

I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

**MODEM WAKE-UP AT STEADY STATE IN A MODEM POOL ENVIRONMENT**  
the Specification of which

☒ is attached hereto  
☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_  
as United States Application Number or PCT International  
Application No. \_\_\_\_\_  
and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified Specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any provisional application filed in the United States in accordance with 35 U.S.C. §1.119(e), or any application for patent that has been converted to a Provisional Application within one (1) year of its filing date, or any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

**PRIOR FILED APPLICATION(S)**

<u>APPLICATION NUMBER</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>(DAY/MONTH/YEAR FILED)</u>	<u>PRIORITY CLAIMED</u>
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I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application listed below, and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in any prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a), which occurred

between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE (DAY/MONTH/YEAR)	STATUS - PATENTED, PENDING, ABANDONED
09/510,550	22 February 2000	Pending
60/121,228	23 February 1999	Expired

I hereby appoint as my attorney(s) and agent(s) Heidi M. Brun (Agent, Registration No. 35,104), or Jerome R. Smith, Jr. (Attorney, Registration No. 35,684), or Daniel J. Swirsky (Agent, Registration No. 45, 148) or Mark S. Cohen (Attorney, Registration No. 42, 425) or Rochel L. Abboudi (Agent, Registration No. 44,490) or Suzanne Erez (Agent, Registration No. 46,688) said attorney(s) and agent(s) with full power of substitution and revocation to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further, that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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DATE \_\_\_\_\_